



FIG. 126.—Pneumonia following influenza. Low power photograph of a lobule completely consolidated and going on to abscess formation at one side, where open spaces or faults in the section are visible. Interlobular septa where not involved in the necrosis are composed of fibrous tissue, the lymphatics having been obliterated. Duration 50 days. Death occurred from streptococcus empyema. Lung showed a resolving pneumonia with atelectasis of large areas and multiple abscesses throughout the lung. Accession number 3038, Army Medical Museum. Negative number 45201. Hematoxylin and eosin stain;  $\times 20$